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"A year for a stalk, 3 years for a garden
 Thrice the age of a garden for a hound
 Thrice the age of a hound for the horse
 Thrice the age of a horse for a man
 Thrice the age of a man for a wild deer
 Thrice the age of a deer for a blackbird
 Thrice the age of the blackbird for the eagle
 Thrice the age of the eagle for a salmon
 Thrice the age of the salmon for the yew
 Thrice the age of the yew for the world."

By the rule of multiplication this extends the duration of the world to 59,049 years, which will give a safe and comfortable margin to the alarmists.

Hesiod (Plutarch, "De Defect Orac.") has some speculations on comparative ages, very much in the spirit of the Irish Seanachuidhe:—"The clamorous crow lives nine times the flourishing age of man; the stag, four times the age of the crow; the raven, thrice the age of the stag; the phoenix, nine times as long as the raven; but ye, you beautiful-haired nymphs, daughters of Jove, the eternal ruler of the world, ye live 10 times the age of the phoenix,"—i. e., a nymph, according to this calculation, was imagined to live 680,400 years!

WAYSIDE ANCIENT MONUMENT AT DRISOGE, KING'S COUNTY.

BY T. L. COOKE, ESQ.

THE sketch accompanying this Paper¹ is a faithful representation of an old sepulchral stone which lies flat on the edge of an ancient narrow and crooked highway, that formerly was the only public pass from the village of Cloghan² to that of Ferbane, both in the

¹ Mr. Cooke's sketch represents a slab with a plain cross, cut in relief; its arms combined by a circle. Mr. Cooke also sent a map of the places mentioned in his Paper.—EDS.

² This Cloghan village is to be distinguished from Cloghan Castle, in the territory of Lusmagh. It is true that both these Cloghans are *now* in the barony of Garrycastle, King's County; but no part of Lusmagh territory was in the original barony of Garrycastle, or even within the original bounds of the King's County.

Lusmagh belonged to O'Madden, chief of Siol Anmchadha, and it was a portion of the county of Galway. The entire *territory* of Lusmagh now goes, improperly, by the name of the *parish* of Lusmagh, whereas it comprises not only the parish of Lusmagh proper, but also the parish of Kilmocunna, and part of the parish of Meelick. Lusmagh parish was the southern end of the territory of the same name, while Kilmocunna parish occupied the centre of the territory, and part of Meelick parish (the main bulk of which was on the Galway side of the Shannon) stretched

barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. This remarkable, but mutilated, remnant is on the northern edge of the road, and it is almost hidden by brambles and whitethorn bushes at a point where the tortuous and now unfrequented pass winds through the lands of Drisoge.¹ It is a grayish-brown sandstone, of an irregular form, measuring 46 inches in length, by 18 in width, and 6 inches thick. The only device upon it is a cross; but neither letters nor inscription are traceable. The old name of this part of the barony of Garrycastle was Dealbnaeathra,² once the principality of Mac Coghlan.

At about the distance of a furlong from the sepulchral slab, and on the opposite side of the road, stand the ruins of the church of Killourney. At the time (six or seven years ago) when I made the pencil sketch from which the pen-and-ink representation accompanying this Paper is copied, there was under the slab an excavation, out of which the earth had been abstracted. It had been taken away, I was informed, to serve for charms supposed to possess some supernatural preservative and healing, if not higher, qualities.

Having collected thus much of information about the Drisoge monument, it occurred to me that the stone must have been deposited where it then lay, as a memorial of some once-revered per-

along the left bank of that magnificent river in the northern end of the territory of Luskagh. In an inquisition, taken at Philipstown the 13th of March, 1637, finding the title of the Crown to various lands, some of the denominations in the territory of Luskagh are mentioned as then being in the county of Galway. Thus we read:—"1 cartron' vocat' Carrownakeeloge in Ballyvicvolloghan in co' Galway, p'cell ter' Mellaghlín Duffe McDonogh McCuollaghan in rebellion' interfect'; 1 quarter' ter' vocat' le quarter de Cograne in Ballyvicvolloghan in co' Galway, p'cell' possession' Joh' McCuollaghan in rebellion' interfect'." The territory of Luskagh still forms an isolated part of the diocese of Clonfert, to the south of the Shannon. The Luskagh Cloghan was known as Cloghan-úí-Madden, and the village of Cloghan (where also stood a castle) in Mac Coghlan's country was known as Cloghan-na-gCeapach, and Cloghan-a-gcáoire. The learned and usually very accurate Irish scholar and topographer, John O'Donovan, LL.D., has, in a note to his translation of the Annals of the Four Masters, ad ann. 1548, inadvertently identified Cloghan-na-gCeapach as the Luskagh Cloghan. The text of the Four Masters, to which that note is appended, shows that it could not

be the Luskagh Cloghan which was there meant; for it refers only to castles in Ely and Delvin, whereas Luskagh never formed a portion of either of these districts. An inquisition, taken at Philipstown the 17th of March, 1634, calls the village of Cloghan in Delvin-Mac-Coghlan by the alias "Clonegenenigappagh."

¹ The appellation Drisoge is in this instance a very appropriate one; for the Irish word *driseog*, or *driseog*, signifies a little bramble, a little brier, a blackberry bush. It is the "Rubus major fructu nigro," over which the vulgar suppose Satan casts his club-foot after Michaelmas.

² The term *dealbna* is a component in the names of several ancient districts in Ireland. Thus we have Dealbhna-eathra, alias Dealbhna-Mac Coghlan, the country of Mac Coghlan above mentioned; Dealbhna-mor, once the lordship of O'Finallan, but now giving title of Baron of Delvin to the family of Nugent, Marquis of Westmeath; Dealbhna-beg, also in Westmeath; Dealbhna-tean, alias Dealbhna-iarthar, formerly the patrimony of O'Scully; Dealbhna-nanuahat, in the county of Roscommon; Dealbhna-cuilfeabhair and Dealbhna-seadh, both of which were in Connaught. Many other examples might be adduced.

sonage who had met his death there,—that, in fact, it supplied the place of the *leacht*, or pile of stones accustomed to be raised over those who had met with death by violence. On my making inquiry at a cottage near the place, an old man told me that the stone had been placed there *in the ould times* in consequence of *the Maw's* (Mac Coghlan's soldiers) having murdered a friar there. Farther than the eliciting this little share of information, my interrogatories proved unproductive. Who that unfortunate friar was,—what the cause of his having been put to death, or at what time the occurrence happened, I was then unable to find out. I subsequently wrote to the Rev. Kieran Egan, the respected parish priest of the parish of Gallen, in which Drisoge is situate, requesting of him to communicate such information as he might have gleaned on this interesting subject. His report merely confirmed what the old man had told me.

The tradition of the neighbourhood being thus vague and inconclusive on a subject so attractive to the antiquary, we must seek elsewhere for more authentic particulars. In the annals of Duaid Mac Firbis, under the year A. D. 1444, we meet with an account of the transaction which led to the monumental slab, the subject matter of this Paper, having, probably, upwards of 400 years ago, been placed on the public wayside, where we yet find it. The annalist just named writes:—

“A. D. 1444 Greate warr stirred in Delbhna-Eathra, the sons of David Mag Cochlan & felim Mac Cochlan, on the one part, & the Bishop Mag Coghlan, with the sept of Connor Mag Cochlan, on the other part, so that each partie gathered their severall ffreinds, to wit, Mag Eochagan & his sons & the sons of Daniel O'Bryan, and the sons of Daniel O'Kelly his son on Mag Cochlan's side. And Breasel fitz Brien fitz Eogan O'Kelly with the Bishopp: and went they both parties to Magh Beann-choir to meete O'Madden upon terms of agreement. And the Bishop would not allow not (even) the cessation of one day nor of that night neither, but he followed all that multitude to Lom-cluain-I-flatily to pursue them, where the Bishop with his men were defeated; & farther the Bishop with his two brothers, Brian & Magnus, the two sonnns of the Archdeacon Mag Cochlan, & the sons of O'Ædhacan also were all killed on the bogg northward next Tuaim-Eolaing, and James the Bishop's son, Archdeacon of Clonmacnoise, & Breasall fitz Brien fitz Eogan O'Kelly, prior of Cloontaiscert OMany was killed on the bogg southward by Tuaim Eoluing, & also 18 of the Laytie were killed therein, & they ramsacked & burnt the ffothaire¹-Dealbnach that night, and it was on munday before St. John the Baptist's day, these greate deeds were acted.”

Ware (“Bishops,” at “Clonmacnoise”) has the following entry concerning this prelate:—“Cormac Mac Coghlan, dean of the ca-

¹ *ffothaire* seems to be ποῦρ, a good country, being compounded of πο, good, and ρ, a land, a country. The term ceapác is nearly synonymous with ποῦρ. It sig-

nifies a district, and the name Cloghannag-ceapagh means the Cloghan of the large district (Dealbhna) to distinguish it from the Lusmagh Cloghan.

thedral, was elected by the chapter, and consecrated in 1427. He died in 1442." But Harris gives us more full and correct information regarding him. He writes that he "was elected before the 27th of January, 1426." He subsequently adds: "There is in the Registry of John Swain, Archbishop of Armagh, the guardian of this see [Clonmacnoise] during the vacancy, a commission for the visitation of the diocese of Clonmacnoise to this Cormac [whom he styles Bishop-elect], and to John O'Mayl, guardian of the monastery of Granard, dated the above day and year, whereby he constituted them sub-guardians of the see of Clonmacnoise: and there is in the same Registry another citation to him, *as Bishop-elect*, to appear at a provincial synod to be held at Drogheda the October following; but he did not appear. He died (*as is said*) in 1442; but I think [writes Harris] not until 1444; for it appears in the annals of Dudley Firbisse under that year, that one Bishop Mac Coghlan and the Prior of Clontouskirt, and James, the bishop's son, who was Archdeacon of Clonmacnoise, were slain in a battle fought with another sept of the Mac Coghlan, on the Monday before St. John Baptist's day." Harris further observes:—"Now as Clonmacnoise lies in Mac Coghlan's country, and as I find no other Mac Coghlan a bishop at this time of any other diocese, I cannot but think that this Cormac Mac Coghlan was the warlike bishop that year slain." This reasoning of Mr. Harris seems to be conclusive as to the fact that it was Mac Coghlan, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, who fell in the battle of Lomploon¹.

The existence at the present day, in the neighbourhood of the Drisoge sepulchral slab, of the various places named by Mac Firbis,

¹ Although Lomploon is now (1857) reckoned a place of no public importance, it appears to have been, in times gone past, the scene of frequent strife and violence. Accordingly, besides the conflict of 1444 above mentioned, we find that another battle was fought there, A. D. 1285, between Carbreo O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, and Theobald Butler, aided by the forces of O'Kelly, of Ely O'Carroll, of Ormond, of Arra, and of Owney O'Mulryan, of Siolanmanchie, and Clanwilliam Burke. On that occasion, Butler entered Delvin Mac Coghlan for the purpose of plundering and ruining it. There were killed there of the Butler party Sir William de la Rochelle, Murrough Mac Cormack O'Connor, and many others. Sir Robert Duinn, Mac William Burke, and others, were taken prisoners. See Mac Geoghagan's Translation of the "Annals of Clonmacnoise." On another occasion, viz., 9th of May, 1548, Cormac Mac Coghlan and the people of Hy Many made an incursion into Delvin, and burned

and plundered Lomploon. See the "Four Masters" at that year. The place now simply called Lomploon was heretofore denominated Lomploon-I-Flathrie, from its having been the patrimony of that sept; but it had been previously known as Lomploon-O'Doynne, to which family it then belonged. The name Lomploon is indicative of a retired and barren place, being compounded of the words lom, bare, lean; and cluann, a retired place, or sequestered situation. Such is really the situation of Lomploon at the present day. The term lom, however, cannot with propriety be any longer considered as descriptive of the soil of that townland, in consequence of the modern advanced state of its improvements. Lomploon is now the estate of the Earl of Rosse, one of the Members of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archaeological Society. Much of the Lomploon improvement is traceable to his Lordship's excellent land agent, George Garvey, Esq., J. P., who is also a Member.

leaves but little room to doubt of that slab having been placed in its present situation to mark the spot where Bishop Mac Coghlán fell. A glance at the map which accompanies this Paper will suffice to show such to be the fact. Thus Lomploon, where the chief part of the action was fought, is in that neighbourhood, and distant about a mile and three quarters E. S. E. of Drisoge. The bog extends between them, and up to the last-named place. There is some difficulty in identifying the locality of Tuaim Eolaing, or Tuaim-Eoluing, mentioned by the annalist. It may be the townland adjoining the town of Cloghan, now denominated Tomlomon, which is about three-quarters of a mile due south of the Drisoge slab. Tuaim Eolaing (Tuaim oláinn, the village of the wool) sounds nearly as if written in English Tom-olonn, which might have easily been corrupted by an English scribe into Tomlomon. But there are two townlands named *Timolin*, (which sounds more like Tuaim eolaing), not very far distant from Drisoge. The one of these, called Timolin, alias Derrynaharane, alias Derryholmes, is about two miles W. N. W. of Drisoge, and in the parish of Tisarn. The other Timolin is S. W. of Drisoge, and about equally distant from it in the parish of Reynagh. It is probable that these are the places meant by the annalist.

The plain of Banagher¹ (Magh Beannchoir), whither the parties were proceeding to avail themselves of the conciliatory interference of O'Madden, until they were interrupted by the bishop, is about five miles to the south-west of Lomploon, and it (Banagher) adjoined Siolanmchie and Lusmagh, the country of O'Madden.² Drisoge is about six miles from the celebrated Seven Churches of Clonmacnoise, and it lay directly on his line of march, if we suppose the bishop to have been retreating from Lomploon to Clonmacnoise.

The traditionary account hereinbefore related as having been furnished by the peasantry regarding the sad event which led to having the sepulchral stone placed at Drisoge, vague and imperfect though it be, nevertheless furnishes strong evidence of the faithful accuracy with which tradition hands down from one generation to

¹ The straggling town of Banagher, long celebrated for its fairs, is situate on the Leinster side of the river Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. A religious house, known as Kill-Rignaghe, formerly stood here. It was founded by St. Regnacia, sister of St. Finian, who died in the year 563. The orthography of the name of Banagher, according to the Four Masters, is beannócop, or beannócúip, as if it had been compounded of béann, a summit or top, and copá, a weir. There is very high ground there, on which the modern church stands; and a ford, with weirs

across the Shannon, was close below the town. O'Brien's "Irish-English Dictionary" has, "beannaócá, or beannócúip, i. e. beanna bó, cow-horns." O'Reilly's "Irish-English Dictionary" has the same.

² The country of O'Madden was coextensive with the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway, with the addition of the territory of Lusmagh, on the rivers Shannon and Little Brusna, in the present King's County. Ballyshiel (baile-uí-íraíán) once the abode of the O'Sheils, who were the hereditary physicians to the Mac Coghlans, adjoins Drisoge.

another the outlines of past transactions, even when the filling-in of the picture has faded and disappeared through lapse of time, or the action of other causes unsuited to its preservation. In this Drisoge instance, the peasantry have informed us that it was a *clergyman* who had been killed by the *soldiers of Mac Coghlan*, although they knew no more of the circumstances; and, by a mixture of fable with fact, the tale has been embellished with the additional circumstance of a servant having given to the bishop a timely warning of the murderous character of his master's pretended hospitality. Mac Firbis's record of the battle fought at Lomploon in 1444, coupled with the story preserved by the country-people, supplies a striking elucidation of the assistance which written annals and verbal tradition reciprocally render one to other in perfecting a complete history. Thus, the traditionary account of the Drisoge slab would stand wholly imperfect as to *dramatis personæ* and epoch, did not Mac Firbis enlighten us on these points. On the other hand, the written Annals, as well as the history of Bishop Mac Coghlan, by Ware and Harris, would be defective in identifying the precise spot where the bishop was slain, had not the old sepulchral stone and the current of tradition served to supply the want. Between both authorities the history is complete.

The Drisoge slab bears a great resemblance to that represented by the woodcut (vol. iii, p. 278, of this Society's Transactions), which represents a stone at the old church of St. Audoen, Dublin, and was contributed by the Rev. Dr. Spratt to this Society.

ON THE LANDING-PLACE OF HENRY II. IN THE HARBOUR OF WATERFORD.

BY THE REV. JAMES GRAVES, A.B.

WHEN Henry II. came to Ireland, in order to lay his royal grasp on the broad lands which had been conquered by the "fillibustering" adventurers who followed Earl Richard Fitz Gilbert¹ into this island, Hoveden, the annalist, tells us he disembarked at Crook, and marched thence to Waterford. The editor of the translation of Hoveden lately issued by Bohn, in a note on the name, gravely suggests that "Crook" is a mistake of Hoveden's for "Cork." This egregious blunder must serve my purpose to excuse the following short notice

¹ So Strongbow styles himself in his charters.